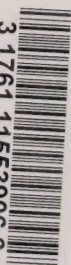


CAI
EP
-1992
M16

3 1761 11553906 6

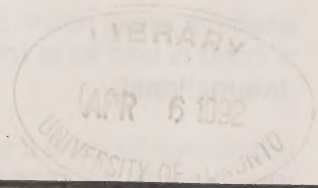




CA1
EP
-1992
M16



CANADA'S GREEN PLAN



MAKING PROGRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

If there is one fact that stands out from recent experience in tackling environmental problems, it is that people in all sectors of Canadian society -- governments, businesses, industries, labour, science, education and youth -- are willing, and even eager, to work together. Canadians want to fulfil their responsibilities within the global community.

- During the summer, volunteers -- many of them students -- band together to clean up rivers and to plant trees.
- Volunteer organizations are rehabilitating wildlife habitats and helping to reintroduce wildlife species to renewed areas.
- Canadians are seeking out environmentally safe products they can buy, use and invest in.
- Many farmers are making greater efforts to prevent groundwater contamination and encourage soil conservation.
- Many businesses and associations recognize and have adopted codes of good environmental practice.
- Round Tables have been established provincially and federally to bring together representatives of all major sectors in Canada to share information and ideas on improving the environment.
- Governments at all levels are working together to clean-up Canada's waterways, prevent toxic contamination and preserve our natural and heritage resources.

The Green Plan was developed understanding that Canadians are ready and willing to do their part. It also builds upon a record of achievement on environmental issues.

International

Signature of the **1985 Helsinki Agreement** committed twenty-one of the member countries of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe to **reducing annual sulphur dioxide emissions** by at least 30 per cent of 1980 levels by 1993.

First nation to ratify the **Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**, June 1985.

Signature in October 1986 of an agreement with the United States on the **transboundary movement of hazardous wastes**.

Development and adoption in 1987 of the **Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**. Protocol ratified in June 1988.

Also in June 1988, the federal government hosted the **World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere: Implications for Global Security** in Toronto.

After assisting with its formulation, Canada signed an **international nitrogen oxides control protocol** in Sofia, Bulgaria, in November 1988.

Announcement in 1988 of a **moratorium on Canada's experimental highseas Pacific driftnet fishery** and a call for international co-operation to control high-seas drift-nets.

Canada and 33 other nations signed the **Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes** in March 1989.

Conclusion of an agreement with the USSR on **atmospheric and water research, and management of oil spills** in November 1989.

Signature in March 1990 of an **Environmental Cooperation Agreement with Mexico** to promote expanded bilateral cooperation.

First nation to ratify amendments to the **1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**, June 1990 to phase out 5 types of CFC's by the year 2000.

In June 1990, announcement that Canada would contribute to a **multilateral fund to assist developing countries** to adhere to the Montreal Protocol.

Announcement in July 1990 that Canada would contribute \$5 million to **preparations for the UN Conference on Environment and Development** to be held in Brazil in 1992.

In September 1990 announcement that Canada would make a financial contribution to the establishment of the **Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest**.

Signature of an **Environmental Cooperation Agreement with Germany** to promote cooperation on global environmental issues, September 1990.

Announcement in September 1990 that **Montreal has been chosen as the Headquarters for the UN Secretariat** of the new Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.

Announcement in July 1990 that Canada and the U.S. would develop a **joint pollution prevention strategy for the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin**.

Signing of a Canada-USSR Protocol on **Cooperation In the Arctic and North** in November 1990.

Federal-Provincial

Signature of **five-year forestry agreements with each province** in 1984. Approximately \$1.1 billion in government funds committed, making this the largest environmental rehabilitation program in Canadian history.

Beginning of the 1986 **clean-up program for the Sydney Tar Ponds chemical dump site** in Cape Breton, expected to create up to 1,000 jobs and cost \$34.3 million over the first five years.

Signature in 1988 of an agreement to **clean up Halifax Harbour** at a cost of \$196 million.

A \$4.5 million program undertaken in May 1988 to **clean up Hamilton Harbour's Windermere Basin**, one of the most contaminated areas in the Canadian Great Lakes.

Signature in 1985 of the Canada-B.C. **Fraser River Estuary Management Program** to co-ordinate the activities of government agencies.

Announcement in October 1989 of a commitment to ensure the **clean-up of contaminated sites throughout Canada** under the "polluter pays" principle, and Agreement to a clean-up program for high-risk "orphan" contaminated sites. Federal and provincial governments to match contributions of up to \$150 million over five years. First federal-provincial agreement signed with British-Columbia in November 1990.

The **Eastern Habitat Joint Venture** signed with Canada's six eastern provinces in November 1989. The **Prairie Habitat Joint Venture** was signed with Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in March 1990. Initiatives are aimed at conserving important coastal marshes and wetland areas.

Endorsement of a **National Packaging Protocol** calling for 50% reduction in packaging by the year 2000 in March 1990.

Agreement in principle in January 1990 on a national plan to **prevent and reduce urban smog and ground level ozone** to acceptable levels by the year 2005.

Legislation

June 1988 proclamation of the **Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)**, largely dealing with **toxic chemicals regulation**, and jointly administered by Environment and Health and Welfare Ministers.

Adoption in 1988 of an Interim Order under CEPA establishing **legally enforceable standards for PCB storage sites**, with fines of up to \$1 million a day and jail sentences.

Release of the **first CEPA Priority Substances list** in February 1989 identifying 44 substances (including their chemical families) for priority assessment.

Announcement in July 1989 of regulations to **eliminate lead from gasoline**, effective December 1, 1990.

January 1990 announcement of pending regulations **to limit pollution from pulp and paper mill effluents**.

February 1990 announcement of pending regulation **to reduce tailpipe emissions from 1994 model-year cars and beyond** of nitrogen oxide (NOx) by 60 per cent and hydrocarbons (HC) by 29 per cent.

A major package of reforms to the **federal environmental assessment process** was unveiled in June 1990.

Implementation of **regulations banning all overseas exports of PCB wastes** in August 1990.

Announcement of **proposed new regulations to ban CFC use in automobile air conditioners and other products** in November 1990.

September 1988 - Amendments to the National Parks Act.

Water Quality Initiatives

Signature of a new agreement with Ontario in 1982 regarding **water quality in the Great Lakes**.

Development of a **Niagara River Toxics Management Plan** by Canada, the United States, Ontario and New York State in February 1987.

Strengthening and revision of the **Canada/U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement** in November 1987 providing stronger control over toxic substances entering the lakes.

Release of the **Federal Water Policy** with goals for the nation's freshwater resources and proposed ways to achieve them in 1987.

June 1988 announcement of a five-year, \$110 million federal program to **clean up and protect the St. Lawrence River**.

October 1988 announcement of the five-year, \$125 million **Great Lakes Action Plan** to clean up, maintain quality, and prevent future pollution of the lakes.

Guidelines developed for **Canadian drinking water quality**.

Provision of approximately \$100 million annually to **improve water, sewage and solid waste management on Indian reserves across Canada**.

Climate Change

Environment Canada's "Climate Change Digest" series began in 1987 on the potential impact of climate warming on Canada. Eighteen studies published to date.

A January 1989 research project provided the **first indication of a depletion of the ozone layer over the Arctic.**

National objective set in February 1989 for the **complete elimination of controlled CFCs within the next ten years.**

Announcement of a \$3 million three-year international field study to determine the **role of wetlands and methane in global warming** in July 1990.

A \$1 million contribution to a **new international fund for the detection of global warming** and other changes in the earth's atmosphere announced in November 1990.

Agreement by Canada and the USSR to cooperate in the field of **operational meteorology and climate and atmospheric research** in April 1990.

Participated in the **First Session of the Canada/USSR Group of Experts on Atmospheric and Climate Studies** in Leningrad in October 1990.

Canada among the 22 industrialized nations that agreed to take actions aimed at **stabilizing emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases** at 1990 levels by the year 2000 at the Second World Climate Conference held in Geneva in November 1990.

Release in November 1990 of a proposed **National Action Strategy for Global Warming.**

Acid Rain Abatement

In 1985, the **Canadian Acid Rain Control Program** committed the federal government and seven easternmost provinces to **reducing total annual sulphur dioxide emissions by 50 per cent (from 1980 levels) by 1994.**

Sulphur dioxide emissions already reduced by 40 per cent in Canada.

Opening of negotiations in June 1990 between Canada and the U.S. on a **transboundary air pollution agreement**.

Signature by U.S. President Bush of an **acid rain control program** expected to reduce transboundary sulphur dioxide flows by 50 per cent by the year 2000.

Technology Development and Pollution Abatement

Establishment of a **toxic chemicals management program** in 1980 to co-ordinate efforts to control release of these substances.

Funding of an **effectiveness study of municipal sewage treatment plants in toxic contaminants removal**.

National Incinerator Testing and Evaluation Program (NITEP) demonstrates that energy-from-waste municipal incinerators can be designed and operated to minimize toxic chemicals release.

Initiation of a full-scale \$2.5-million project at Ville Mercier, Québec to **develop and demonstrate innovative technologies to treat groundwater contaminated by an insecure landfill site**.

Announcement of a \$14-million program to **modernize existing weather radar and computing systems across the country**.

Implementation of new techniques and programs in the Maritime provinces over the past three years to **improve weather warning services** to the fishing industry, marine transportation and recreational boaters.

Sponsorship of an initiative, of which Globe '90 in Vancouver was part, to **assist environmental industries to identify and capture domestic and international market opportunities**.

National Parks and Historic Sites

Since 1984, agreements concluded for **establishment of six new national parks** (Northern Yukon, Ellesmere Island, Bruce Peninsula, Pacific Rim, South Moresby, Grasslands) **and three marine parks** (Fathom Five, South Moresby, Saguenay).

1984 establishment of the federal-provincial **Canadian Heritage Rivers System**.

Establishment in 1987 of the **National Cost Sharing Program** to assist in the conservation of nationally significant historic resources. Nine agreements signed.

September 1988 proclamation of **major amendments to the National Parks Act** to protect all park natural resources, including stiffer penalties for poaching.

Six national historic sites acquired to commemorate under-represented historic themes in the system.

Celebration on June 8, 1990 of the first ever **Parks Day**.

Proclamation of **The Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act** in August 1990 at which time 12 railway stations were designated as national historic sites.

Wildlife

Establishment in 1983 of **Wildlife Habitat Canada**, a new national foundation to support wildlife habitat conservation.

Signature with World Wildlife Fund Canada in September 1988 of a four-year **program to increase the population of Canada's endangered wildlife species**.

Environment Canada, World Wildlife Fund Canada and Noranda jointly established a three-year **Wildlife Toxicology Fund in 1988**.

November 1989 announcement of a five-year, \$30 million waterfowl habitat conservation project under the **North American Waterfowl Management Plan**, part of a joint 15-year, \$1.5-billion federal/provincial, Canada/US plan.

Release of the first **National Wildlife Policy for Canada** in September 1990.

Sustainable Development

Release of the policy paper "**A Forest Sector Strategy for Canada**" in October 1981.

Co-Sponsorship of the **1986 International Conference on the World Conservation Strategy and Environment**.

Creation of a **National Task Force on Environment and Economy** in June 1986 to respond to the (Brundtland) World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) report.

1986 announcement of a national policy for the **Management of Fish Habitat**.

1986 release of first **State of the Environment Report**.

Agreement in November 1986 to develop a **National Agriculture Strategy**. A three-year, \$75 million **soil conservation initiative** announced in December 1987.

Canada's Official Development Assistance Charter of 1988 recognized **environmentally sound development** as one of its six priorities.

Implementation in October 1988 of the **Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)**.

1988 announcement of the **Environmental Choice Program** to help consumers identify environmentally friendly products, and provide incentives for the development of new industrial processes, products and services.

October 1988 establishment of **National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy** composed of senior leaders from all sectors of society.

Participation of more than 90 countries in Globe '90, an international conference and trade fair in Vancouver to promote environmental industries as part of global sustainable development.


Environmental reviews and audits by several federal government departments of their operations.

March 1990 announcement of the establishment of **Canada's International Institute for Sustainable Development** in Winnipeg.

Announcement of the \$50-million, five-year Environmental Partners Fund, a new program to support local-level environmental clean-ups.

Announcement of federal government initiatives to restore the northern environment.

Amberg®

 **ESSELTE**

57505

MADE IN U.S.A.

